

ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

Senor Altamirando, a member of Juarez's Cabinet, has written a letter in which he denies the right of the United States to advise as to Mexican affairs. The Washington Chronicle considers this letter "a just and timely rebuke to Secretary Seward, personally and officially.' The New York Herald considers Mexico so far disgraced by the recent acts of her recognized Government and the apparent assent of her people that she has forfeited all title she may ever have had to respect or sympathy. And, therefore, we suppose, the argument is, that nothing that Altamirando, or Juarez, or Romero may write or say, is of any account.

The colored people, who are "politicians, are beginning to have an idea that the "cooperation" scheme is designed to effect, practically, what was originally intended by Mr. Botts, Gov. Peirpoint and others, in their proposed Fourth of July Charlottesville Convention, but which was impeded by the fusion of the Botts and Hunnicutt wings of the Radical party, under the influence and by the advice of certain leaders of the Radical party at the North. They, therefore, "fight shy" of the co-operation, which they think is to operate, in the end, against them and their particular friends.

The Petersburg Index says that "letters from Botts, Peirpoint & Co. have been received by prominent citizens of Petersburg within the past few days urging adoption by our citizens of the course taken by a portion of the people by hand. of Albemarle, Louisa, Buckingham and Chesterfield." It will be of no avail. If the Hunnicut faction are strong enough, they will not suffer the introduction of the co-operation element, to break up the ranks and divide the spoils of the Radical party.

A letter in the Richmond Dispatch, from Louisa county, speaking of the recent Radical co-operation meeting in that county, says:-"More importance has been given to the political meeting held here on court day than it really deserved; for it was, indeed, but a small affair. Gotten up by Mr. Wm. F. Gordon, the author of the 'Albemarie resolutions,' is does not reflect the sentiments of any considerable number of our people, who I teel sure will not 'co-operate.'"

A dispatch from Washington says that the Navy Department has ordered another man-ofwar to be stationed permanently at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, in addition to the one which has been there for the past two months. It is understood that the commanders of the the Senate. French and British squadrons in the Pacific have complained, but did not formally protest, against the fact that we have had a war vessel in that port during the past two months.

The Washington Chronicle states that "in order to prevent any foreign nation from taking advantage of the execution of Maximilian by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war steamers are to be sent by the U. S. to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor."

In his speech in the House of Representatives, last week, Mr. Logan, said "he knew why he was so assailed since he left the ranks of the Democratic party: it was because he had put more of their friends to the sword, than almost any other man of his age in the army!" Future historians, as Capt. Cuttle says, "will please make a note of this!"

We are far from being convinced of the utility of the introduction, under government patronage, of military instruction, in the Universities and Colleges of the country, on the plan proposed. See article in another coinnin .-Before our judgment can approve of the scheme we must have further consideration of the subject. "Curia vult advisare."

"Repudiator," is the last epithet applied to the President by the Washington Chronicleand this, too, because he expressly repudiates repudiation! We believe the ultra Radicals have now pretty nearly swung round the circle of abusive terms. They have called him liar, drunkard, traitor and finally "repudiator."

Hon. George Bancroft was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Berlin, and John Hay, esq., as Charge d' Affairs to Vienna. The nomination of Hon. Henry J. Raymond as Minister to Austria was before the Senate yesterday in executive session, and was laid on the table by a large majority.

Johnson to return the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, on account of an error in its engrossment; when the bill was returned, the the President.

The colored people in Elizabeth City county, Va., having a large majority of "registered voters," are claiming a portion of the offices, by election-and, it is intimated, that if "Barkis is not willin," they will have candidates of their own !!

GRASSHOPPERS.—A subscriber at Kansas City, K. T., writes that the grasshoppers in the territory are doing much damage, and that the swarms are so dense as sometimes almost the swarms are so dense as sometimes almost the grasshoppers in were in her power to employ, of achieving a lasting independence. That is: the Contederate government would have unshackeled to dim the light of the sun.

ton Chronicle, of Secretary Stanton to Carnot. is the subject of ridicule. Were the Frenchman alive now, how he would take souff and shrug his shoulders, at the idea!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided that the telegraph companies are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages, which become binding on the senders by their signing the papers or slips having such conditions printed thereon.

On Wednesday last in Mobile, Alabama three negroes, Charles Richardson, Uylsses Grant and James Richardson, were sentenced to be hanged for the robbery of the store of Frederick Peters, on Dog river, near that city, whom they attempted to kill, and for outraging the persons of his wife and daughter

Important negotiations are said to be in progress between our government and England, looking to the settlement of the Alabama claims upon the basis of purchase by the U.S. of the British Possessions bordering on the Pacific ocean, and intervening between the former Territory and Walrussia.

A riot took place at Elm Park, N. Y., on Sunday, between a large party of Germans and the police, in which the latter were driven off and the former sailed without further molestation to New York. The drinking of free lager in violation to the Excise law was the alleged cause of the affair.

Adolfe Wolff, a well-known merchant in Richmond, who closed business recently and went South, was brought back yesterday from Alabama, charged with obtaining goods on fraudulent pretences from parties in Richmond. He had also dealt largely in Baltimore, New York and Cincinnati.

Last week a second attempt was made to dislodge Table Rock, at Niagara. Ten blasts were made, each containing one and a half pounds of powder. The only effect produced was a slight explosion on the surface. It is said a third attempt will be made with fifty pounds of powder.

A German machine for making cigars, patented in this country, is in operation in Detroit. It is claimed for this machine that the tobacco can be worked up dry; that when the cigar is made it is ready for use; that eigars can be made at half the price they can

The New York Sun, in overhauling the statistics of that city, and the schools, comes to the conclusion that there are probably 300,000 children of suitable age to attend school, and yet school reports show that the average attendance is less than one-third of that number.

Richmond, New York, New Orleans, &c., &c., for a Mexican expedition, A cavalry officer in the existing State Governments, should bethe late Confederate army in Virginia is spoken of as one of the leaders. Many of these re-

ports are exaggerations. Senator Sherman arrived in Washington from Europe, and took his seat in the Senate yesterday morning. He sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant in the City of Paris, and reached New York on Saturday, having made the trip in nine days.

Mr. Raymond has written a letter to a friend, in which he says he never sought the nomination of minister to Austria, did not know he action, were to assume such obligations, so was to be nominated, does not want the position, and will not accept it even if confirmed by

the 1st to the 6th instant were \$213,050, being the largest return yet made from that port, and greater than the receipts at Boston or islature of liabilities which these States had June Gen. G. telegraphed to Sheridan: "En-Philadelphia for the same period.

Ex-Confederate General Louis T. Wigfall, formerly U. S. Senator from the State of Texas, is about entering upon the practice of law in England in connection with American cases. The reports received at the Department of Agriculture concerning the grain crop just harvested generally agree that the crop has turned

Major Cooper, of the 7th cavalry, shot himself through the head in a fit of temporary insanity while on a march with Gen. Custar.

out exceedingly well.

Mr. John Kitts, a resident of Baltimore, in good health, with good eye-sight and hearing, is now in the 105th year of his age.

Fifty-one cases of alleged whiskey frauds on the revenue are to be tried at the next term o the U. S. Court in Richmond.

Gen. Sickles has suspended registration in the Carolinas, and is awaiting the action of the present session of Congress. It is said that Gen. Sheridan intends to

clarify the New Orleans city scrip muddle by means of his own soon. Mexican advices say that Juarez declines to

give up Maximilian's body, stating that it is subject of treaty. A new asteroid has been discovered from the

Hamilton College (N. Y.) Observatory. A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N.

H., last Saturday. Bishop Scott, of Oregon, is dead.

DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN. - Accounts from Galveston say that when leaving the convent where he had been confined, Maximilian exclaimed, "What beautiful clear heavens; it is such as I desired for the hour of death." The officer in charge of the firing party begged Maximilian's forgiveness, saying he disapproved the act, but he was a soldier and must obey orders. Maximilian replied :- "Child, a soldier must always comply with his orders. I Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, thank you with all my heart for your kind declared in the Corps Legislatiff that France a resolution was passed requesting President sentiment, but exact that you comply with the was indifferent in regard to the question of

orders given you.' Mejia's wife ran destractedly through the streets just before the execution, carrying a new born babe. Princess Salm-Salm devised correction made, and then again transmitted to the escape of the Emperor, but was betrayed said to exist in portions of Ireland on account by the officer in whom she confided, who of a scarcity of food. Prussia is about to keep took a bribe of \$25,000 worth of diamonds. - a fleet in the Baltic. Russia has sold the St. She was ordered to leave Queretaro with all Petersburg and Moscow Railroad to Messrs. her attendants.

FRED. DOUGLASS' SPEECH.—The following is given, in the Norfolk Journal, as the conclusion of Fred. Douglass' speech in Norfolk, on the 4th of July: "Had the Southern Confederacy not been blinded by prejudice, she would have used the means which o dim the light of the sun.

The laughable comparison in the Washing
every slave, and as freemen, armed for the charge of obtaining money under false pretentight, marched them, shoulder to shoulder with the whites, to the field of battle. Had this In the House of Representatives yesterday been done, said he, to-day you would have been a free and independent people. Mr. Lincoln the office of inspector of sewers and carriagestruck the key-note of success just in time, ways in the city of Washington; which was rewhen he issued his emancipation proclama- ferred to the Committee on the District of Co-

I tion.

The President on Reconstruction. To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23d, 1867; also, "copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction or execution of said acts that may have taken place between himself and any of said Commanders, or between him and the General of the Army, or between the latter and any of the said Commanders touching the same subjects; also, copies of all orders | could not be evaded. issued by any of said Commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts or either of them; also, that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of regis tration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for earrying them out is probably sufficient.

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the Commanders of the several military districts, and that in addition the sum of \$1,648,277 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last, and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the thirteenth instant. If the existing Governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such Governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Governtwo millions one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum not be less thrn fourteen millions of dollars, the the rebel States. aggregate amount expended prior to the rebelmachinery of these States is to be operated by come responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it about. is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign Governments. It is worthy subject was then dropped. the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government, by its large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the At Baltimore the receipts from customs from of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State Governments, would not be received as a violation of good faith, and a repudiation by the National Leg-

justly and legally incurred. Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday considered and passed the bill from the House for carrying into effect the several acts "for the more | Ord, of June 23d, says: "My opinion is that efficient government of the rebel States," but it is the duty of the Board of Registration to cut the appropriation down from \$1,675,000 to see, as far as it lays in their power, that no un-\$1,000,000. The resolution confining the bus- authorized person is allowed to register. To iness of the session to the reconstruction subject was so far modified as to take up the bill to administer oaths and examine witnesses. for the relief of certain soldiers and sailors who To this he adds the assertion that the law had left the service after the surrender of Lee, and being entered as deserters, were deprived terpreters of the power and duty under it, and of pay and bounty, and it was referred to the neither the Attorney General nor himself can military committee. A message from the President, in reply to inquiries of the Senate, those made responsible for the faithful execuembracing correspondence between the Secre- tion of the law-The District Commander." tary of War and the commanders in the rebel | Gen. Grant informs Gen. Pope that "paroled States, &c., excited some debate on account of Rebel officers have no right to attempt to prea suggestion that if the Southern States were | vent the settlement of the Southern question held as conquered territory the United States in accordance with the recent action of Conbecame responsible for their war debt.

In the House, among numerous resolutions introduced was one directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware have State governments republican in form, and to report to the House. After including the States of others to neglect or resist the laws of the New Hampshire and Missouri in the inquiry, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 76 to 38. A bill was introduced making legal-tender notes receivable for duties on imports; also two bills relative to taxation of national bonds. The House concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the appropriation to \$1,000,000 for carrying into effect the acts for the more efficient government of the rebel States. It also passed a bill repealing the provision of the law of last March which prohibited the President. Secretary of the Interior, or commissioner of Indian affairs, from making any treaties with

Foreign News.—European dispatches by the cable state that an American citizen named Silveria has been arrested in Paris, at the request of Portugal, and sent to Libson. The American Minister has demanded his release and return to France. M. Rouher yesterday German unity. The trial of Berezouski, who recently attempted to murder the Czar, has ended in a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances." Extreme destitution is Baring Brothers.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The contract for the erection of the Howard University buildings has been awarded at a price of \$68,000, the work to be completed by the 1st of January. The terraces on the north side of the Capitol

grounds have been almost completed, and will shortly be enclosed. On Saturday evening last a man who is called Colonel G. W. Steadman was arrested on a In the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Asl ley, of Ohio, offered a bill to abolish

THE MESSAGE of the President, in relation to the cost and expenses of Reconstruction, sent to the Senate, yesterday, will be found in ness John Lee when living there, testified as another column. The reference in the Message to his character in that community, and gave to the subject of the responsibility the U.S. him a pretty thorough overhauling. One wit might assume for and on account of the debts of the Southern States, by destroying the State governments, gave rise to remarks from several Senators:

Mr. Howard said it was all moonshine, and designed for party purposes. Mr. Hendricks said the President had not expressed any opinion on that subject. had merely made the suggestion whether, if the Southern States were to be treated as conquered provinces, the United States would not have to pay the debts of these States. This doctrine had been laid down by Governor Morton, of Indiana, two years ago, in a speech

endorsing the President's policy. Mr. Summer said that, as a question of law. there was nothing clearer than that the rebel States were responsible for all their just debts and obligations. The States still existed, and their just obligations inhered in them, and

Mr. Johnson thought it was not advisable for the President to express a hypothetical opinion on the subject of public finance at the present time, when the debt was so large, and the people so sensitive on the subject of its increase. He didn't believe the President was correct in his assumptions. The Southern States still existed as States, and not as conquered provinces.

Mr. Fessenden regretted that the President had brought this subject before the Senate in its present shape. He did not think the Pres ident was justified in these suggestions. He regarded them as entirely fallacious.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the Govern ment of the United States could rightfully be bound to pay the debts of the Southern States contracted before the war. The object of the war as avowed by Congress was not the conquest of these States, but the suppression of the rebellion. In the event, however, of the entire absorption of the States by the Federal Government, it would be a practical question of great moment whether these State obligations would not rest upon the General Govern-

Mr. Howard again took the floor in opposit tion to the views set forth in the President' message, which he said were calculated to alarm capitalists all over the country.

Mr. Wilson said this message was in perfect keeping with the action of the President during the last two years. The President had during that time lost no occasion to allude to the bonded aristocracy, and say what he could ment. It is believed that in addition to the in disparagement of Congress and everything connected with its policy of reconstruction .-The policy of Congress would increase the which would be required for this purpose would value of the national debt and of the debts of

Mr. Frelinghuysen was glad that this meslion in the administration of their respective sage met with ne response or endorsement in Governments by the ten States embraced in the Senate. He regretted that the President the provisions of these acts. This sum would, had sent in such a document. It might have no doubt, be considerably augmented it the a bad effect were it not that all intelligent people would see through its fallacies. There had We still have reports of organizations in the Federal Government, and would be largely been no conquest of the Southern States. So increased if the United States, by abolishing the doctrine of conquest could not be made applicable at all.

Mr. Buckalew denied that the President favored the assumption of the rebel debts .-He was simply suggesting that upon the theory and doctrines which prevailed lately in Congress such a state of facts might be brought

Mr. Thayer condemned the position of the President, as asserted in the message, as another attempt to throw an obstacle in the way o reconstruction. He thought the Senate should treat it with the utmost indifference. The

THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.—The correspondence between Gen. Grant and some of the District Commanders would go to show that Gen. Grant favors the Congressional interprerefusal of Congress to guarantee the payment tation of the Reconstruction acts. He tele graphed to Sheridan on the 7th of June that there was "not one word of truth in the story" that he and the Secretary of War were displeased with his conduct. Upon the 28th of force your construction of the Military bill until ordered otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force." Gen. Grant's despatch to Gen. secure this end, Registrars should be allowed makes the District Commanders their own in-"enforce their views against the judgment of gress, and when they openly counsel people to resist the execution of the Reconstruction acts they violate their parole. He decides that the parole given on their surrender requires them to return to their homes and obey the laws, and also that they refrain from inciting

> United States. RADICAL CAUCUS. - A cancus of the Radical members of Congress was held in the hall of the House last evening. Senator E. D. Mor gan, of New York, presided, and Hon, N. B. Judd, of Illinois, acted as secretary. The meeting was held to hear the report of the Executive Committee, which was made by General Schenck, its chairman. The reports show that the committee have collected about \$17,000, which has mainly been expended in the employment of speakers and organizers and furnishing reading matter to the South. The committee have in their employ about sixty colored men and a number of whites engaged in the work of organizing the party in the late Confederate States.

Judge Kelley urged the necessity of keeping up the work, and called upon the members to use their pest endeavors to collect funds.

Senator Chandler gave a glowing account of the importance of the work, and said that every Republican mentber of Congress could A become the Administra raise at least one thousand dollars in his district, to be expended in advancing the cause; committee would guarantee to the Republican amounts due. JOHN M. ORR,
Administrator of John Bayley, dec'd., party the ten Southern States at the first election. On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted, pledging the members to raise the necessary funds to complete the work begun by the Executive Com-

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, stated that that the election in Virginia would probably be held in September, and the result would astonish the nation. He was certain that the majority which Virginia would give would place her in the first rank of the Republican

States of the Union.

Several members of both houses made brief addresses, urging the importance of the work, and claiming that a dollar expended at this time would be worth one, by adred expended a time would be worth one, by adred expended a je 6-1m

We have a large stock of LADIES' and MISSES' HAND-SEWED LASTING GAIT-ERS, of every style and quality. Those in want will do well to call at 74, King st. je 6-1m

W. B. WADDEY. time would be worth one has adred expended a PISH. year hence. - Wash. Chron.

There was a heavy fall of rain in New Orleans on Sunday. The water for a while was three feet deep in the street;

SURRATT'S TRIAL .- Yesterday a number of witnesses from Philadel, his who knew the wit ness stated that he had known Lee since 1843 and that he was regarded as a natural liar. A number of witnesses testified concerning the arrival and departure of trains at various points along the road between Washington and Elmira, N. Y., about the time of the assassination of the late President. E. G. Lee, late a brigadier general in the Confederate army, was on the stand, and testified that he was in Montreal in April, 1865, and saw Surratt there on the 6th of that month, and again on the 17th .-Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Surratt's errand in Canada was to bring a dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to the witness (General E. G. Lee) in Montreal, and that Lee then employed Surratt to go to Elmira and obtain information concerning the condition of the Confederate prisoners there, the location of their prison, and its surroundings, the strength of the force employed to guard them, and a sketch of the prisoners' camp; and also to show that Surratt never received a penny of the money the prosecution had attempted to show was paid him by Jacob Thompson for his alleged participation in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln. The court ruled the offer out as being res interalios. This ruling interrupted the regular course of testimony the defence had decided upon offering, and forced them to offer other testimony out of the regular order, and an early adjournment was the consequence.

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS concerning the Trades Unions in Sheffield and other cities have excited intense feeling throughout all England. Many Trades Unions have de nounced Broadhead and his accomplices in the most unsparing terms; but the popular mind does not accept as trustworthy their ve hement invectives. Beneficial as the Trades Unions were when their action was restrained within just limits, it is now conceded, even by the radical London Telegraph, that the root of the evil lies in the monstrous pretension of the Unions to restrain the individual's right to labor. The savage and sanguinary excesses which the investigations of the commissioners at Sheffield have laid bare are but the natural outgrowth of a pros criptive policy. - Baltimore Gazette.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of a movement among some of the Radicals "to put Gen. Sheridan forward as a Presidential candidate." It's of no use. Gen. Grant will be the man.

It is said that great antipathy exists and shows itself in Mexico against the people of the U. S. and to ward citizens of the U. S. in & Alexandria R. R. passenger train at Mana-Mexico, because they are thought to be "sympathisers" with Maximilian.

The address of the Roman Catholic bishops, at Rome, in reply to the Pope's allocation, expresses pleasure at the propect of the assembling of a Council.

Congress is expected to adjourn to-day or to-

GOLD. NEW YORK, July 16.—Gold to-day, 1401.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 16 .- The market is quite active, with improved receipts.-Flour continues inactive, with a light supply of choice extra and family. Offerings of new Wheat on 'Change, which sold at 280 for good white. About 1275 bushels of Corn offered, which sold at 88 for inferior, and 100a101 for good white and mixed, and 102 for yellow. Sales of inferior Oats at 88; good 90 No sales of Rye.-Plaster in fair request. Butter in good demand for prime, which may be quoted at 20c.

BALTIMORE MARKET, June 16 .- Flour-The offerings on 'Change continue extremely light and all good grades are readily taken at ful prices for local consumption.

Grain-The offerings of Wheat were much larger to-day, amounting to ten thousand five hundred bushels, and comprised of 1800 bushels white and \$600 businels red. The demand was active from millers, and some prime lots were also taken for Northern shipment, causing prices, particularly for prime parcels, to be well maintained. The offerings of Corn light-de mand good and prices unchanged.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA-JULY 16. ARRIVED.

Stenmer E. C. Knight, Denty, New York, t-Steamer Valley City, Tomlin, New York, to M. Eldridge & Co.

Schr. Ashland, Verton, Baltimore, sack sall to W. A. Smoot & Co. Schr. Tambiroo, Cole, Bangor, lumber to B. F. Bruner.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, July 16, 1867.
On and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. the police will proceed to KILL ALL DOGS running at large, between this and September 15th next. Persons int-rested will please take

HUGH LATHAM, Mayor.

THE LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

TRY

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Just received a full line of the above goods all qualities, at low prices. CHAS. W. GREEN, 68, King st. OUGARS-3 hhds Porto Rico and English D Island Sugar, Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, A and Extra C Refined Sugars, received and for sale by

SYRUPS-Star brand extra Golden Syrup, Diamond and Merchant's Syrup, received and for sale low by J. C. MILBURN.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Having annexed of JOHN BAYLEY, Esq., late of Prince William co, Va., I request all persons having claims against his estate to present them and said that if means were furnished, the to me, and those owing the estate to pay the

je 29-2aw3w Leesburg, Loudoun co., Va. CITONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER. Dyspepsia Bitters.

Liniment. Cough Syrup. Rat and Roach Exterminator. Pain Killer.

Horse and Cattle Powders. For sale wholesale and retail by JANNEY & CO., 145, King st. my 4 CAVE ALL YOU CAN!

je 6--1m

50 bbls new and Family Roe Herring. 100 " No. 1 On hand and for sale by KNOX & WATTLES. sp 29-1m

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zer Call and examine specimens. ANASSAS GAP RAILEOAD.

NOTICE,-The Manassas Cap Railroad wil ommence running Freight Trains from Alex andria to Piedmont and intermediate stations on Tuesday, the 23d instant, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, the 20th instant, daily, (Sundays excepted) between the hours 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the outer depot of the

O. & A. R. R. On and after June 1st, 1867, the M. G. R. K. Co. will run a tri-weekly passenger train to Piedmont, connecting at that point with Scott Line of stages to Upperville and Winchester.

Leave Alexandria, Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays, at 7.20 a.m., and returning leave
Piedmont on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 11.30 a. m., connecting with the Orange

ISAAC DENMEAD, Master of Transportation. jy 1-tf

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OLD LINE. This line will be regularly kept up during the SIDE STEAMSHIPS, leaving once a week, from pier 15, E. River, New York, and pier 11, Alex-

andria. Connecting at New York with the Metropolitan Steamship Line to Boston, and with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, at Al-

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